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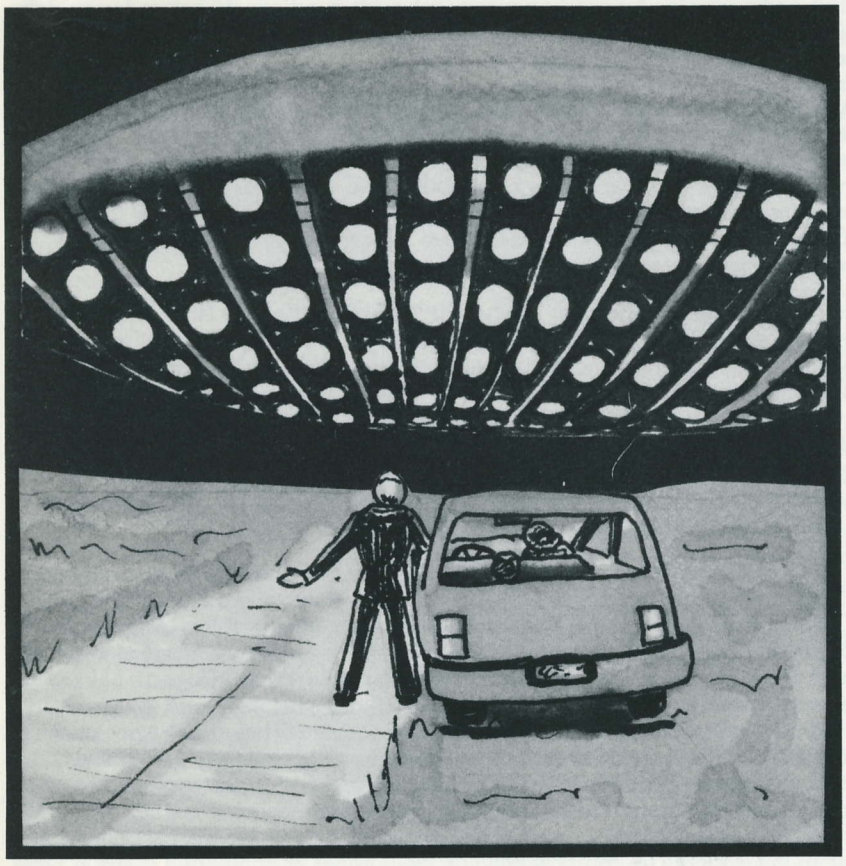

CE-I, A Lonely Road, A Black Night

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EDITORIAL

UFOs and Lonely Roads

Once again, it happened — not locally, this time, but on an interview with a TV team from Santiago, Chile, which was in the United States gathering material for a program on the search for extraterrestrial life! Once again the question: Why do so many UFO sightings occur on lonely roads, late at night, and are witnessed by so few people? The question is often tossed at one as a sort of dare. "Let's see you answer this one!...If you can't, then doesn't it show that UFOs can't be real?"

Once again, I had to explain patiently that we, ourselves, would very much like to know the answer; in fact, that it is one of the primary questions UFO research should try to answer. But, sadly, people who most frequently ask such questions do not understand the nature of research. How often I used to tell my students at Northwestern that "If you have the answer in advance, it isn't research!

The "lonely road" aspect of the UFO phenomenon is one of its most puzzling properties, and answering it may prove as hard as answering the question "Why does water feel wet?" It does! That's one of the "givens," as we used to say in high school geometry. But, "lonely roads" and "late night hours" and always (or nearly always) "just a handful of witnesses" are an integral part of the UFO Phenomenon and are in themselves a part of the question, "What are UFOs?" When we can answer the latter question, we undoubtedly will be able to answer why "lonely roads," etcetera.

Rather than being an argument against the existence of a real UFO Phenomenon, these strange properties (so often reported by highly-responsible persons) are really a signal that something strange and immensely interesting is going on. They should be a spur to research, not a barrier! So should other equally strange properties, such as the generally short duration of a UFO event or experience, and the extremely local nature of the event. It is, of course, because UFOs do not behave as some people think they ought to (like landing on the White House lawn or at the United Nations, or putting on some sort of cosmic show or display) that the subject is so often disregarded. We want them to follow our rules, not theirs, or we don't play!

The UFO case brought to our attention by Richard Sigismond, a loyal contributing editor, is very much a case in point (see "A CE-I, a Lonely Road, and a Black Night" in this issue). It also demonstrates another phenomenon, not necessarily of the UFO, but of the UFO and human nature. The event occurred in 1975. Why haven't we heard of it before? Why haven't we heard of many, many other cases long before we did? To put it bluntly, the witnesses were bewildered by their experience and knew that telling of it would only generate ridicule and raise questions of mental competence. They didn't want publicity (contrary to the charge by some skeptics that "all they want is publicity"). But, finally the story leaked out, maybe because in the long run they just had to tell someone for their own mental peace. There are undoubtedly UFO events that occurred in 1982 and 1983 that we won't hear of until 1987 or even 1990! Some, of course, we will never hear of. If that is true in this country, we can only imagine the number of unreported cases in Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia. What a loss to science this can represent!

On the other hand, if we were made aware of what is undoubtedly a huge reservoir of unreported cases, we might well panic at the job of keeping track of them, let alone analyzing them. We are hard-pressed now to properly investigate the relatively few good reports we get! The horns of a real dilemma! □

The Yakimas & "EARTHLIGHTS"

(Editor's Note: Mr. Vogel's first account of the strange lights observed, primarily, by Indian lookouts from atop fire observation towers on the Yakima Indian Reservation appeared in the Spring, 1981 CUFOS BULLETIN, a series now discontinued. At our request, he recounts here some additional sightings by people, not all fire lookouts, he has known intimately during his years as Staff Fire Control Officer. Some of these reports were slow in coming to him, despite his open-minded attitude toward the UFO Phenomenon, because the Indians were hesitant about coming forward with their accounts.

In view of current theories that globe lights which appear and wander close to the ground may be related to geologic dynamics, the so-called "earthquake" lights, the Yakima sightings and those at Hessdalen, Norway, assume special importance. The fact that they raise more controversial questions than they answer makes the situation all the more interesting. Dr. Persinger's theory that electromagnetic phenomena arising from strains in the Earth's crust can cause the brain to produce phantasmas of abductions and Close Encounters of all three kinds, is strongly contested in many quarters. If such controversies can lead to productive research, they will have served their purpose. As Neils Bohr said long ago, "Progress in science is not possible without a paradox." Here we have sufficient paradox.)

by W. J. Vogel

During the early 1970s, UFO activity on the Yakima reservation in south-central Washington state was probably the highest of any world area at that time. Sightings could be made almost nightly, and there were occasional daylight observations. A large percentage of the sightings were documented, and a number were subsequently published by CUFOS, MUFON and APRO. While present UFO activity is very low, reports of 1970s sightings continue to surface. Several incidents involving apparent abductions or direct encounters were not revealed until the witnesses were able to sort things out mentally and finally come forward to tell their stories.

For example, an encounter in the fall of 1975 wasn't made known to me until February, 1984. It occurred at approximately 4 a.m. to a couple driving east on U.S. 220 towards the town of Toppenish, Wash. Suddenly, a very bright, white light appeared overhead and slightly ahead of them. It was approximately the size of a basketball (at the estimated height of a tall building), and at first they thought it might be a helicopter with a search light.

As they watched, an area about one mile in diameter was lit up around their car. Yet, the light they were observing looked the same as before. Simultaneously, their vehicle radio became noisy and, although it was hard to tell for certain because of the brightness of the lighted area, they felt that their vehicle headlights dimmed. The "floodlit" area suddenly went out and the bright, white overhead light sped up into the sky at an extremely high rate of speed and disappeared. They knew, then, that this was no helicopter or airplane. They were both quite frightened, although the husband is a logger and outdoorsman who had spent considerable time in the outdoors at all hours.

They continued their journey to an area west of Yakima, about 25 miles from the first sighting, known as Upper Ahtanum. Again, the light appeared overhead, suddenly, with the same brightness and relation to their vehicle. This time, however, the area around the vehicle did not light up. The light remained overhead for a short time and once again streaked into the sky and disappeared.

In a 1972 encounter, two Indian men were driving in a pickup truck through the reservation from Goldendale to Vessey Springs in the early evening. After they had passed through the Kaiser Butte guard station on the boundary, they noticed a light off to one side below a ridge line. Shortly, when they stopped on a straight stretch of the road and got out to answer nature's call, they noticed the light approaching. Both jumped into the truck and proceeded at high speed down the road, with the object following closely. The inside of the truck was lit up, and the heat was so strong on the backs of their necks that it was nearly intense enough to burn them. After a short distance, the object veered off and moved back to its previous location. Both men were very frightened. These are but a couple of the types of incidents which keep surfacing sometime after they occurred.

Recently, Dr. John Derr of the United States Geological Service and others have investigated possible correlation between ground lights, earthquakes and fault lines on the reservation. A definite correlation has been found between sightings of ground lights, glows from canyons, and earth slippage along fault lines. This may answer observations of bright glows emitting from reservation canyons, but it doesn't answer satisfactorily lights which appear, stand still for a period of time at higher altitudes, then zoom off over the horizon or into the sky. Also, during the past several years, two of the fire lookouts have experienced a number of minor earth tremors, yet have observed no ground or canyon lights. So it is evident that much scientific work is still to be done in this particular field of UFO investigation.

Addendum to Nebraska Close Encounter

We have learned from the original witnesses in the Nebraska close encounter, discussed in our last issue, that it was also a CE-II. Very strange interference and sounds were picked up on the van's CB when an attempt was made to communicate with other traffic at the time of the incident. The sound was described as a sort of "intermittent bleeping." However, there was no interference with other electric functions of the car.

UFOs, Meteors, and Philip Klass

by Dr. Willy Smith

Philip Klass, the "well-known UFO scoffer," as he is affectionately referred to by friends and detractors alike, recently fired a broadside at Richard Hall,[1] intent on proving that meteors can have a duration of tens of minutes. Why the fuss? Hall, in his review of Klass' book, "UFOs: The Public Deceived," had supported Zeidman's contention (1976) that a meteor could not possibly have been the culprit in the famous "Coyne Helicopter Case,"[2] since the UFO was in continuous view for 300 (plus or minus 30) seconds.

Klass rejected that figure, but in 1978 he wrote,[3] "I fully agree that if the UFO was continually in the crew's sight for even half that time (2½ minutes), it could not have been a fireball," He provides a remarkable list of five meteor references, ranging from 1868 to 1904, all from the works of Charles Fort[4].

Of course, many of those old incidents have more recently been compiled by Corliss[5], but as the original references are hard to find, the basic source remains the works of Charles Fort. The rub is that the word "meteor" is not used by Fort (or by any reporters of that time) in the same context that it is used in modern astronomy(*). The five cases refer to anomalous phenomena in the sky which match remarkably well the descriptions appearing in present-day UFO reports. It seems to me that Klass is not very clear on the difference between a meteoroid, a meteor, and a meteorite. (One might even say that in the Coyne case, Klass picked a "meteorwrong.") I would suggest that he consult the work of the eminent astronomer with whom he has been associated in another capacity, the late George O. Abell[6]. His book states that meteoroids enter the earth's atmosphere with speeds between 12 and 72 kilometers per second, making it clear that they cannot last long as meteors. (Editor's note: They can, however, produce luminous trains, akin to airplane contrails, but quite different in origin, which can persist for many minutes. These, like contrails, remain stationary until they fade, but cannot change or reverse direction.) Now, to the cases presented in evidence by Phil Klass:

Case 1: Nov. 20, 1902, Australia. (See Ref. #2, page 805). Fort's original sources are two newspapers, the Sydney Herald and the Melbourne Leader. One of the observers was astronomer Sir Charles Todd, Adelaide Observatory. The object was referred to as a "fireball," several of which had been reported on preceding and following nights. As a fireball is, in the words of Dr. Abell, "an exceptionally bright meteor" leaving behind "luminous trails or trains which may persist for periods ranging from one second to half an hour," what Sir Charles reported lasting for 4 minutes was probably the train of a meteor. But, if the luminous object itself moved slowly across the sky for 4 minutes, then it was definitely not a meteor. Too bad that we only have a newspaper version, and not the official report by Sir Charles.

Case 2: Feb. 24, 1904, North Pacific Ocean. (See Ref. #2, page 298; also Ref. #4, page 145.) The original source is the report by Lt. Frank H. Schofield, U.S. Navy, of abnormal events observed from aboard the U.S.S. Supply. Three objects moving in formation travelled toward the ship below the cloud deck, estimated by Schofield to be about one mile high. They were of different sizes, the largest having an apparent area of about six suns, the smallest about the size of the sun; there was no evidence of rotation or tumbling. As they approached the ship, they appeared to soar, rising above the clouds as their angular motion ceased. They continued moving in echelon formation during the two minutes of the sighting.

Case 3: July 8, 1868. (See Ref. #2, page 402.) The object was reported from Radcliffe Observatory in Oxford, and said to look like a "comet" (no reference to meteors). Fort points out that inasmuch as it was reported only from Radcliffe, it may have been in the local sky of Oxford. It hovered, moved west, north and south, and remained visible for about 4 minutes. Thus, unquestionably, it was not a meteor.

Case 4: Feb. 5, 1883, Lake Glasfjorden, Sweden. (I failed to find this case in the Fort books, but it is listed by Ref. #4, page 146, where the original source is acknowledged as Nature, March 1883.) The duration of this event was about 50 seconds, well within the limits of meteors, but it behaved as no respectable meteor would, as it reversed direction, descended, ascended, reflected itself on the lake, and even possessed a distinct tail.

Case 5: Aug. 1, 1871, Marseilles, France. (See Ref. #2, page 403.) This is perhaps the most significant of the pro-UFO cases revealed by Klass, as the observation was reported by Coggia in the respectable journal, Comptes Rendus (73-398). Again, no one talks about a meteor (not even Klass, who refers to it as a "meteorite"), but of a "magnificent red object" which, during a period of some 20 minutes, moved slowly, changed the direction of its motion, was stationary twice, and finally disappeared or fell behind the horizon.

In his "Comment"[1] Richard Hall calls upon Klass to admit that the Ohio helicopter case of Oct. 18, 1973, could not possibly be attributed to what Dr. Abell and established science call a meteor. What a waste of time! Phil Klass cannot change his mind any more than he could change his name, because his objective is not a quest for the truth. The alarming and sad thing is that he seems to be losing his grip on reality...denying the tenets of science when they do no conform to his pet theories, attacking those who consider the UFO Phenomenon respectable and worthy of study, rejecting reason and making obnoxious telephone calls. Yet, we are grateful to him for bringing to light old and little-known UFO reports.

(*) A material particle moving in outer space is called a "meteoroid," the luminous train it produces as it disintegrates by friction in the upper atmosphere is called a "meteor;" if the particle is large enough to survive its fall to earth, it is called a "meteorite."

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A CE-I, a Lonely Road, a Black Night

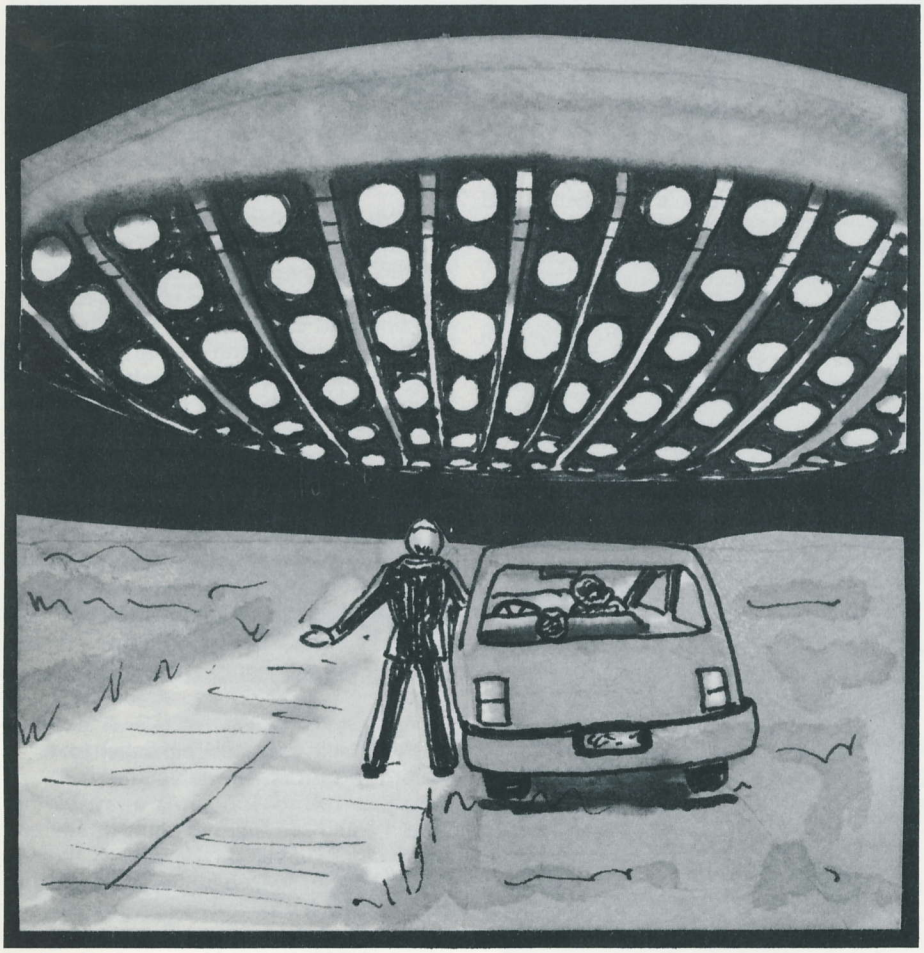
by Richard Sigismond

Some time ago, in a conversation with Linda Moulton Howe, journalist and well-known documentary film producer, I learned of a close encounter UFO case which stimulated my interest. This report drew my attention not only because of the very close range from which the witnesses had observed the anomaly, but, more particularly, because one of the percipients was himself a journalist, a sharp and straightforward reporter, who Linda held in some considerable regard.

TYPE:	CE-I
DATE:	Early November, 1975
TIME:	Between 8 and 9 p.m.
DURATION:	4 to 5 minutes
WITNESSES:	2+
PLACE:	Between Sterling and Otis, Colorado

Linda Howe had met Bill Jackson, then a reporter for the *Sterling Journal Advocate,* Sterling, Colorado, during the time she was doing research and investigative work for her much-acclaimed documentary film on the mysterious and, as yet, quite unresolved cattle mutilation phenomenon, entitled "A Strange Harvest." It was in 1975 that Bill Jackson had his experience, a time at the height of the cattle mutilation problem on the high plains of Colorado, east of the front range of the Rocky Mountains. Sheriff Tex Graves of Sterling and his staff were highly concerned with the gruesome and widespread cattle mutilation phenomenon. Bill Jackson was investigating and reporting these events, often working closely with the sheriff. In Bill Jackson's own words, "This was a period of time, in 1974 and 1975, when we had many reports, from ranchers, of strange lights; these were followed almost always by one or more mutilations."

Bill, his wife, Cheryl, and their preschool child were returning from the small town of Yuma, Colo. to their home in Sterling. It was a Sunday night; an early autumn snowstorm was about to begin, and the overcast sky was thick with dark clouds at a ceiling of about 1,000 feet. As they drove north, halfway between Yuma and Sterling, about 20 miles north of the town of Otis (see map), a single red light appeared in the sky ahead of them.



Reporter Bill Jackson and his wife, Cheryl, encountered a giant UFO in Colorado. Bill reported "Row after row after row of lights...at least a dozen rows...hundreds and hundreds of lights; red, orange, green, white, all colors."

At first, Bill thought it might be a light from a radio tower, but quickly dismissed that idea when he realized they were too far from the towers of Sterling. As the light slowly became larger, moving in a southeasterly direction, he thought, "an aircraft." Then, as the light got yet closer, he thought that it must be a 747 because "...so many lights were now visible, and huge!" He also felt that the pilot was incredibly foolish to be piloting such a craft so very low to the ground. He slowed the car.

Bill stopped by the side of the road and got out. His wife watched the light through the windshield. Greatly surprised by the stillness, Bill realized that whatever was coursing the darkly overcast autumn sky, it was producing no noise. It was also coming directly toward him. Silently, the object passed slowly over the top of his car, so low that he felt he could hit it with a stone.

"Row after row after row of lights...at least a dozen rows...hundreds and hundreds of lights; red, orange, green, white, all colors...*that sucker was huge!*" recalled Jackson. "Its speed was less than 50 miles and hour, and I wondered just *how* that damn thing stayed in the air." Bill covered the last miles to Sterling at high speed.

Several months after interviewing Bill, I talked with Cheryl about the event. Her story essentially corroborates that of her husband, giving, however, a sense of depth to the night's events.

(continued on page 9)

A CE-I, a Lonely Road, a Starry Night

by J. Allen Hynek

(Editor's Note: This is the second UFO event described in this issue which illustrates the thrust of the current Editorial. The facts may not be the way many would want them to be; the phenomenon dictates to us, not we to the phenomenon.)

TYPE: CE-I
DATE: March 6, 1984
TIME: 10 p.m.
DURATION: 5 minutes
WITNESSES: 2 + multiple
PLACE: Norris, South Dakota

"My birthday is tomorrow and I didn't know whether I'd be back the next day for it! You know, you see things on TV and all that, but now...this is really happening... and what is it?" (Tom Jensen)

"I felt an immense sense of relief when it turned away from me...a vast sense of relief. When they start coming at you, you have this feeling like you may not be around...because I've never seen anything like this before in my entire life. Everyone is afraid of the unknown, and this was sure unknown. When it turned away and appeared it was going to leave us alone, I had an immense feeling of relief...like when the doctor tells you on one day that you have cancer and then the next day says it wasn't cancer, but just a fly-speck on the X-Ray, or something like that...that was like my feeling of relief!" (Gary Myers)

These words one would hardly expect from two seasoned police officers, but that is what they told me during two separate and independent interviews. Tom Jensen, Deputy Sheriff, and his companion, Officer Gary Myers, were detailed to travel from Martin, South Dakota, to the vicinity of Norris (a crossroads with a bar, a store, and a few houses) some 30 miles away to investigate calls from ranchers about strange lights. The area is truly open and isolated; children from the local ranch must travel 40 miles each way to and from school.

We joked on the way out about flying saucers because neither one of us believed in them," Gary told me with a chuckle. "We went there because we were told there were some strange lights people had been seeing. We never figured on seeing anything when we got there...well, maybe a helicopter or something we could easily explain. We thought it was just a big joke. That's why we didn't take any equipment with us."

Deputy Jensen recalled: "We didn't have binoculars or a camera. We thought it was a hoax or something easily explained to the public...and we weren't expecting what we got! After we saw it, I got on the radio and said, 'You're not going to believe this, but we've got some kind of an aircraft ...and it's coming toward us!"

Observations

"Well, we got out to the T-junction and we got out, looked around. It was a real nice night, and we didn't see any kind of an aircraft at the time, at all. Then, we drove 2 or 3 miles closer to the Merchen's ranch. (Clayton Merchen was one of the original reporters; he and his family had been followed by these same lights in Feb. Between then and this date, March 6th, there had been a few other sightings, presumably of the same phenomenon. We stopped on the knoll, and he heard a jet, and so we got out thinking that this might be the lights people were seeing. It was several miles away, but we could still hear it. When you get out there at night in the sticks, it's quiet! We were standing there; the jet had gone over the horizon...and then, those lights were just there. We didn't see them pop in."

Now, let's combine the testimony of the two officers: their patrol car was facing east, toward the settlement of Norris. Behind them were two white lights, apparently stationary, and about 100 to 150 feet above the ground, not much higher than a yard light would be. One was much brighter than the other, much brighter than a bright star. At first, the two lights could hardly be distinguished from each other, but as the "craft" got closer, the apparent distance between them increased, revealing a small, blinking red light below them, not on top, as it would be if the lights were those of a car, "but on the grill work, lower down." The lights never changed their height above the ground. "They moved way too slow for a plane," Jensen said. "We knew there was something there, but sure didn't know what it was! The lights came directly at us. It was kind of spooky, being out there, with no sound. That's what got to me the most; you should be hearing sound and you only see lights. That's when I got on the police radio."

Officer Myers, in his independent account, said, "About that time, we began to figure this thing was getting close! As we continued to watch, it approached on the south side of the road. It was moving very slowly."

When the object was about a quarter of a mile away, the bright light switched off, leaving only the dimmer of the two steady white lights and the lower, blinking red light. "It continued to approach," Myers recalled. "Tom was on the north side of the car and I was on the south. He was having radio problems, and he didn't see it when it was the closest. I could see a pattern of lights on the side...like an inverted "L," with the vertical part of the "L" tilted slightly backward, toward the west. By that time I was stupefied. I think there were about five lights, but they might have been portholes. They were quite a bit dimmer. As it passed, it blocked out the sky and stars, but I still couldn't make out any shape. It was opaque, but no shape.

"As it got exactly parallel to us, it started to turn off to the southeast. It was then just 100 to 150 yards away. At that time, I could see four red lights in the rear, two on top and two on the bottom, the two on the bottom spaced farther apart, making a sort of 'U.' It was quite large (calculations using apparent angle and an estimated distance of 500 feet yield a rough figure of almost 100 feet diameter), but there was absolutely no sound."

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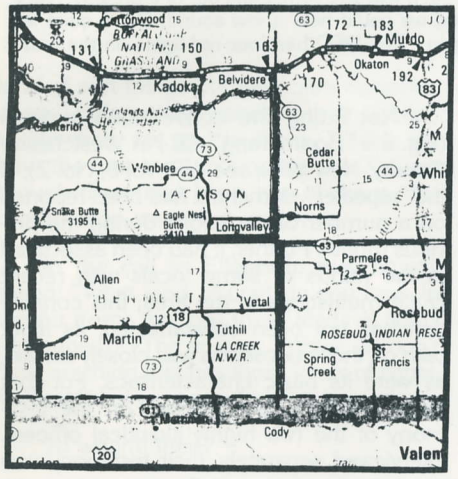
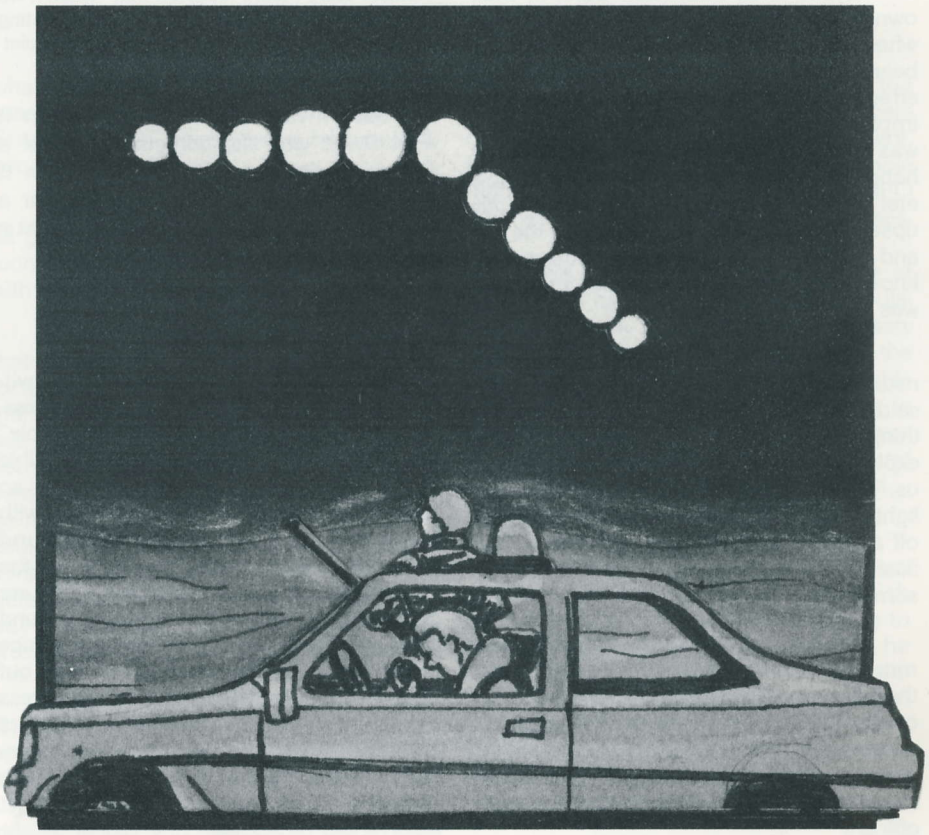




When Deputy Jensen and Officer Myers first spotted the UFO (top), they could see two white lights with blinking red lights below them. At its closest approach (right), Officer Myers reported a pattern of lights like an inverted 'L'. "As it passed, it blocked out the sky and stars," he said. Map shows the location of the sighting.

Officer Gary Myers reported that "when it went by, it was like something out of a dream...very slow speeds, and then it started accelerating and we could hear a low sound, like a quiet jet engine for just a few seconds, and then quiet again." The UFO had four red lights on the rear.

At this time, both men were, in their own words, petrified. The feeling of relief when the object turned away has already been described. Gary Myers described its effect on him: "To give you an idea of the impact it had on me, Tom told me when it was all over that I'd had the shotgun in my hands, and he even joked about it to several people. What I had seen apparently upset me enough so I'd gotten into the car and got the shotgun out without consciously knowing it. I don't know what I thought I was going to do with it!"

Added to these elements was the nature of the lights. "Although bright," Gary said, "they never lit up the ground. Yet, the thing was coming right at us! I would have expected it to illuminate the police car and us. You couldn't see anything behind the lights, either. The lights weren't reflecting off anything, no reflection from metal. The flashing red light should have reflected off something!"

Finally, to complicate matters even more, as the object turned to the southeast, the officers heard a hum for 5 to 15 seconds, "like a faint jet engine." The object accelerated and soon disappeared in the distance. The sound, however, was heard for only those few seconds, and by both officers.

Gary Myers commented: "When it went by, it was like something out of a dream...very slow speed, and then it started accelerating and we could hear a low sound, like a quiet jet engine for just a few seconds, and then quiet, again."

Analysis

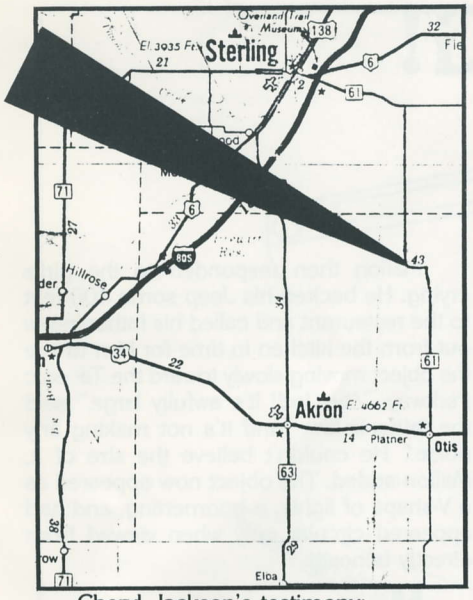
First, we note the pattern: few witnesses; very rural area; nightime; soundlessness; and the illogical, "almost impossible" behavior of lights on an essentially invisible object. No responsible pilot would fly so low to the ground in darkness and with lights that didn't illuminate the ground under or before him! The elements, the bizarre items, if you will, of this sighting are common to many CE-I sightings around the world. Furthermore, not only the silence of the object, but its slow speed rules out any conventional aircraft. Much progress has been made in making helicopters "noiseless," but on a clear, very still, essentially windless night on the prairies of South Dakota any craft moving less than 500 feet away would be audible.

Not fitting the conventional pattern (e.g. the "Boomerang" CE-I in Westchester County, New York, see IUR, Vol 9, No. 2), is the "repeater" element; it had been reported on a number of occasions during the previous month. Further, it had been associated in the minds of some locals with recent cattle mutilations in the area; this connection has not been substantiated. Its flight path on those occasions was closely similar, as were its basic characteristics. For that reason, I have concentrated on the testimony of the two highly skeptical officers. Interviewed separately, their testimony was very consistent, especially concerning critical details like speed, direction, duration, size, etcetera.

One very important detail, however, was furnished by one of the earlier sighters, rancher Clayton Merchen, of Norris, who, with his family, had been "buzzed" by this (or a similar) object on an earlier occasion. Shortly after the sighting, the two law officers went to the Merchen ranch to make a phone call to the Ellsworth AFB, some 100 miles away and, as Jensen put it, "to just

(continued on page 9)

Lonely Road, Black Night — continued



Cheryl Jackson's testimony:

"It was 8 or 9 in the evening, a very dark evening. We were on our way home when this enormous shape came toward us and then came right over the top of the car. We were going north."

Cheryl further described the UFO as elongated, like an enormous cigar, with many indentations across the bottom, as if window cells or recesses were present. It was silent and passed over the car at about 100 feet.

Cheryl was at the time pregnant with her second child. T.W.; their first child, now 11, was with them. Cheryl is an intelligent and perceptive person, a fact readily apparent throughout the interview. Her first reaction was curiosity.

"I wanted to know more about it, much more about it, but common sense prevailed and we took off at high speed," she said.

This was a time of considerable apprehension for ranchers and law enforcement personnel, as the grisly mutilations reached their highest number. No theory as to the modus operandi had been found to be tenable, save that the aircraft had apparently been used in the perpetration of these crimes. The ranchers, as well as many law enforcement people, linked the nocturnal lights frequently seen just prior to another wave of mutilations to the mutilations themselves. It is against this background that Cheryl and Bill Jackson made their quick decision to hurriedly leave the scene of their close encounter.

Bill Jackson is now an editor of the newspaper, *The Greeley Colorado Tribune*. More than eight years have passed since his and Cheryl's close encounter. Yet, the memory of it remains vivid to them. Bill has not sought to publicize his experience nor to capitalize on it in any way. With a firm sense of journalistic integrity, he tells his story as he apparently experienced it, without consideration for loss or gain. Here, in the West, there are a number of Bill and Cheryl Jacksons, perceptive, rugged, and strongly independent, who tell it as they have seen it. If this experience is a close encounter with an unidentified flying object, then so be it! □

kind of sort things out and calm ourselves down." Before they described their sighting to Merchen, he said to them, "Did it still have the four red lights on the rear?" Even though there had been two of them, this confirmation was most welcome.

In the call to Ellsworth, they bluntly asked: "What kind of craft do you have in the Air Force that has these kinds of lights (described)?" The answer: "Mister, we don't have anything that has those kinds of lights. It doesn't belong to us."

To whom, then?

Deputy Jensen told me that they frequently have jets from Ellsworth making practice strafing runs close to the ground, and that complaints have been made about them by the ranchers, but that these flights are extremely fast and always in the daytime.

Generally, Ellsworth AFB is cooperative. "We get calls about UFOs and cattle mutilations," said Jensen, "and when you call the air base they tell you they had this or that going on, but last night we called the air base right away, and they had nothing." Myers added, "If it was a military craft, what's it doing running up some podunk road, some back road in Bennett County in South Dakota, scaring the hell out of people?"

Myers summed it up: "We considered all possibilities, hoaxes, military craft, balloons, civilian craft, and we didn't come up with anything that computes."

Another characteristic was exhibited that is common to most UFO sightings: localization. Although it was seen on several occasions in one fairly restricted area, it has not been reported from elsewhere. It seems almost as though UFOs can make themselves invisible at will. (What a fantastic military advantage if conventional craft could do this!) After it disappeared over the horizon, it wasn't seen by troopers who were about 10 miles away on a major highway over which the UFO should have crossed had it kept its flight path straight.

Finally, what are the chances of a hoax? The officers had considered this, but they point out that "nobody around here has the bucks to put on a show like that, and, anyway, how would you do it?" What, indeed, would you hoax with? As to the whole story being without foundation: the character and reputations of the two officers completely rules that out, in my judgment. Furthermore, they didn't start the whole matter. They went out to investigate a UFO reported by several independent witnesses.

Finally, we conclude with a couple of sociological notes. Even out where population is extremely sparse, a good UFO story "brings them out." After the story hit the press and other media, for a few nights "there were more cars out there than in town (30 miles away). About 30 cars were out there with people getting drunk and waiting for the world to come to an end... or something."

Also, the immediate area is "surrounded" by Indian reservations, which have their own police system. In talking to some of the tribal police, Myers told me, he was told that UFO sightings are so common on the reservations that they are taken for granted and rarely reported. The Indians feel they would be subject to ridicule were they to make frequent UFO reports. Where have we heard about that reaction before? □

BOOMERANG!

by Chris Clark

In recent issues we have covered the spectacular New York "Boomerang" episode overall, giving the composite testimony of dozens of witnesses (see IUR Vol. 9, No. 2). Here now is the event viewed through the eyes of a witness who was, at the time, unaware of the existence of the hundreds of other percipients. The witness, Gene Mallon, is a New York State Corrections Officer who "moonlights" on occasion by taking tickets at his father-in-law's ski slope on Mt. Storm; his father-in-law also operates a restaurant there. On this occasion, Mallon had been visiting his father-in-law and was leaving when... now let Chris Clark, who with Philip Imbrogno interviewed Mallon, take up the story.

TYPE: CE-I
DATE: March 24, 1983
TIME: 8:30 p.m.
DURATION: 20 minutes
WITNESSES: 4
PLACE: Stormville, New York

Mallon, a level-headed family man, was at first reluctant to report his sighting. He felt that people would think him crazy or that he might be hounded by investigators and authorities. He only decided to come forward after reading numerous newspaper and magazine accounts of similar sightings which had taken place at about the same time. He said he wanted to get the experience "off his chest."

Once he began telling his story to the investigators, it became clear that he was relating a Close Encounter that had left him awe-struck, bewildered, and very nervous.

He had left his father-in-law's place of business, driving his Jeep and accompanied by two of his neighbor's children, Tom, 16, and Marybeth, 14. "Very low lights, approximately 200 to 300 feet above my head" immediately caught his attention. His first impression was that his father-in-law, unknown to him, had installed new lights on the sign at the driveway entrance to the ski slope. But he wondered at their height; the lights already on the sign were only ten or fifteen feet above the ground.

He quickly abandoned that idea. These lights, brighter than car headlights, were all white for a period of time, then flashed in different colors. This stopped him in his tracks. He got out of the Jeep, now only some 30 to 50 feet from the main road and the entrance to the driveway, and looked up. "I've never seen anything like this before. There was this object hovering right over my head." It was noiseless, he reported.

"I could see this thing, whatever it was. It appeared to be metal. The whole thing was circular, and it just sat there. It was all like just flashes beneath it." Mallon had difficulty articulating his experience because he had never before experienced anything as strange as this.

He told us that when he first spotted the lights from his Jeep they appeared to be in the shape of "a half-moon, or a V," but when he got under it "the whole thing was circular, one solid piece." It apparently was not solid, since he observed "something moving inside the thing. I could see moving parts, or something."

He called Tom out from the Jeep to look, but Marybeth wouldn't get out. She was screaming and shortly became semi-hysterical. Despite her distress, he continued to watch, fascinated. The lights ("a whole bunch, many more than 20 or 30") outlined the entire object, making the edges look bright and the center very dark. The lights did not reflect off the object, which Mallon called "enormous." "If the lights hadn't been there, I couldn't have seen a thing... there was no reflection," he said.

Mallon watched the hovering object from directly underneath for ten minutes. (Editor's note: This must certainly be regarded as highly subjective; under traumatic conditions, estimates of time can be highly distorted.) He said the object was very quiet: "Maybe there was a hum or something, but I'm not sure. There was nothing like an engine." It remained 200 to 300 feet overhead, about 100 to 150 feet above the telephone poles at the end of the driveway, which he used for reference.

Mallon then responded to the girl's crying. He backed his Jeep some 400 feet to the restaurant and called his father-in-law out from the kitchen in time for him to see the object moving slowly toward the Taconic Parkway. "My God! It's awfully large," said the father-in-law, "and it's not making any noise." He couldn't believe the size of it, Mallon added. The object now appeared as a V-shape of lights, a boomerang, and had appeared circular only when viewed from directly beneath.

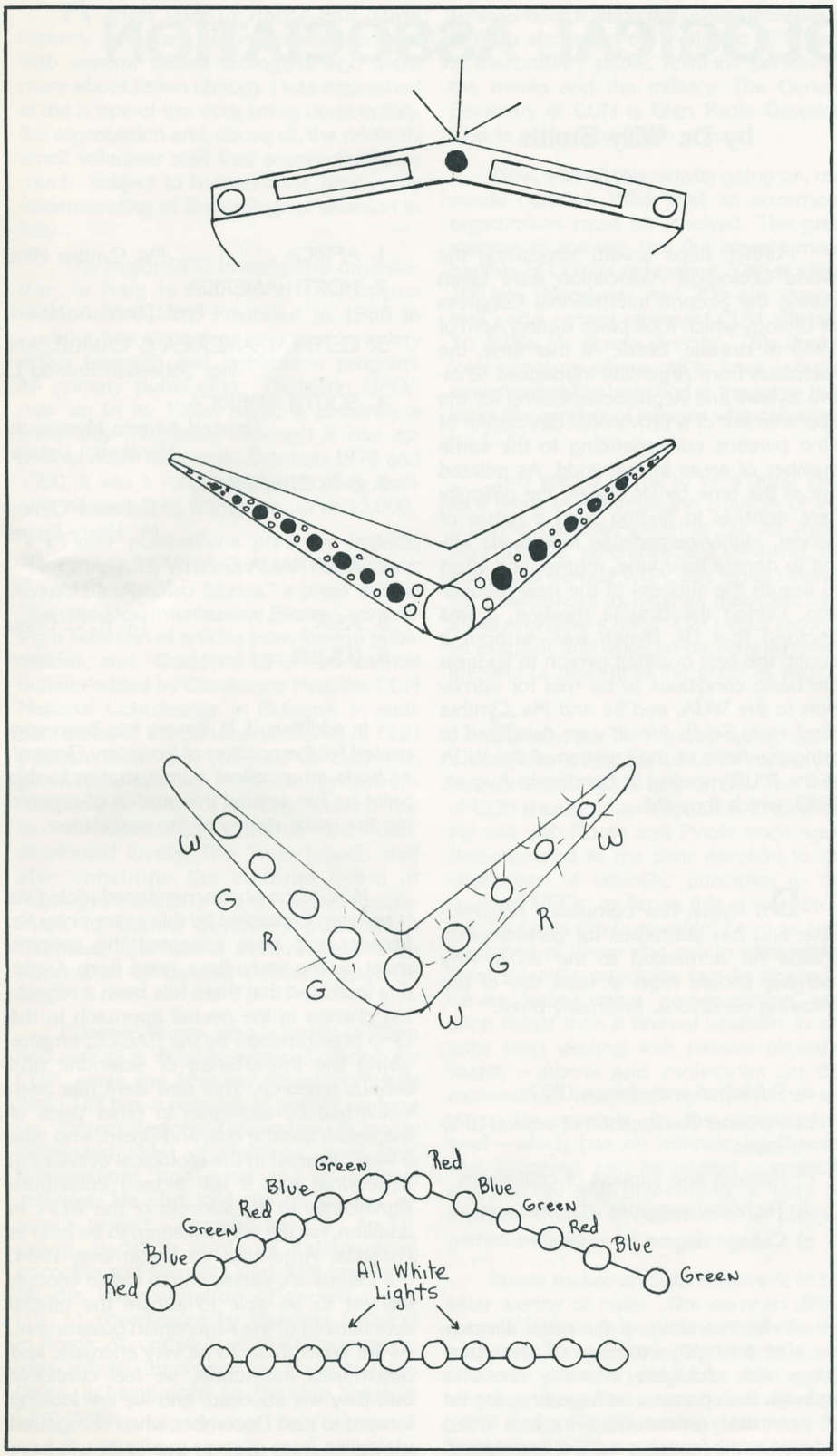
Mallon picked up the children's parents and they all tried to catch up with the object, now still V-shaped, but it was off in the distance. "I went down Holzman Mt. Road, down Rt. 52, then got onto Rt. 84 heading towards Newburgh. The time was then about 9:15 to 9:30," he said. The object disappeared from Mallon's sight going west over I-84.

"I can't compare it to anything I've ever seen in the sky before," Mallon told us. He reported no adverse physical effects, (except for goosebumps), no unusual animal behavior, no electrical disturbances to his vehicle, and no loss of time.

While at the sighting location, Mallon recreated his sighting for us as best he could. He opened his arms to more than shoulder width to describe the apparent size of the object. Rough calculations indicate the length to have been about 150 to 200 feet. The height above the ground was about 200 to 300 feet.

It was learned later that people at the ski-slope parking lot and at the restaurant also saw the object, watching it at the same time Mallon stood under it. They did not see him observing it, however, as he would have been obscured from their vision.

(Editor's note: Readers will note that the Mallon sighting corresponds quite well to the composite sighting of the event of that March 24th night, described in previous issues. We learn that Philip Imbrogno and Chris Clark plan a book about this historic sighting based on interviews with about 100 witnesses.) □



Typical Boomerangs reported.

UFOLOGY IN ARGENTINA

by Dr. Willy Smith

Through our correspondent, Mrs. Ruth Gerstel of Buenos Aires, we have received a rather comprehensive report on the papers presented at the 4th International Congress of Extraterrestrial Science and the 7th National Ufological Congress (organized by FAECE, the Argentine Ufological Federation) Dec. 7-11, 1983, in Santa Fe, Argentina.

The papers presented in the three days of scheduled talks were far too numerous to be discussed in any detail here, but it is rewarding to see a definite shift in orientation and content of the papers accepted for presentation. With only one or two exceptions, the majority of papers were directly related to the UFO phenomenon and its investigation. One of the talks, by Mrs. Gerstel herself, emphasized the need to stop using the UFO phenomenon as an excuse to address other esoteric topics, such as magic, witchcraft, and mysticism, not directly related to ufology and, themselves of somewhat disreputable nature. This theme also entered the initial introductory speech, by Eduardo Ficarotti, president of FAECE.

Scanning through Mrs. Gerstel's excellent report, we find some very interestng papers, undoubtedly scientific and serious, which made us regret that we could not have attended the Congress. For example: "The UFO Sightings (Manifestations) in Argentina in 1978" (Luis Pacheco), a statistical study on orthoteny; "The Relations Between Fairy Rings and UFO Landings" (Ricardo Ruiz), in which a proper explanation of this phenomenon, unrelated to UFOs, was presented; "Do They Come to Play with Us?" (Carlos del Frade), a paper which focused on Close Encounters involving children, whose minds are still open and free of prejudice; "The U.S. Air Force and UFOs" (Guillermo Aldunatti), a paper based on the information acquired during his trip to the United States in June, 1983; "UFOs, the Global Evidence" (Antonio Huneeus), an overall view through time and geography, complemented with slides of

(continued on page 13)

WORLD UFOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

by Dr. Willy Smith

The idea for the creation of the World Ufological Association (WUA) germinated during the ufological congress sponsored by the FAECE in Rosario de Sante Fe, Argentina, in December, 1982. The climate was propitious, as this particular congress was attended by many foreign researchers and investigators of the UFO phenomenon, including, among others, our scientific director, Dr. J. A. Hynek; the well-known Spanish writer Antonio Ribera; Dr. Virgilio Sanchez Ocejo from Miami; Mrs. Irene Granchi, CUFOS representative in Brazil; Ms. Jane Thomas and Mrs. Ruth Gerstel from Buenos Aires; Mr. Carlos R. Jacks from Paraguay; and many more.

The two Argentinians (who can be considered the originators of the movement), Eduardo A. Ficarotti and J. R. Rovere, chaired a workshop in which the basic goals as well as the name of the association were defined. First of all, it was established that the WUA was to be an organization of individuals, not only seriously interested in the investigation of the UFO phenomenon, but also well qualified by their contributions and individual efforts in the field. This individuality, of course, makes the WUA unique and at the same time accentuates its differences with other organizations, such as ICUR, an association of countries, or the recently formed North American UFO Federation (NAUFOF) encompassing the separate UFO research organizations existing in the United States and Canada.

The initial and more important aims of the WUA were defined to be: (1) to promote the study and investigation of the UFO phenomenon and its relation to other disciplines; (2) to promote the free exchange of information among its members; (3) to support and edit publications whose purpose is the dissemination of Ufology; and (4), to create a central library and archives to collect and circulate all information related to the phenomenon.

Further steps toward structuring the World Ufological Association were taken during the Second International Congress of Ufology which took place during April of 1983 in Brasilia, Brazil. At that time, the members from Argentina introduced tentative Bylaws and Regulations, calling for the appointment of a provisional directorate of nine persons corresponding to the same number of areas in the world. As pointed out at the time by Dr. Hynek, the difficulty here consists in finding such a group of honest, highly responsible individuals willing to donate their time, money, and effort to assure the success of the new association. During the Brasilia meeting, it was decided that Dr. Hynek was, without a doubt, the best qualified person to suggest the basic conditions to be met for admission to the WUA, and he and Ms. Cynthia Hind, from South Africa, were delegated to bring the news of the creation of the WUA to the ICUR meeting in London in August, 1983, which they did.

Dr. Hynek has completed his mandate, and has submitted for consideration criteria for admission to the WUA. Any member should meet at least two of the following conditions, preferably three:

a) Published material on UFOs.
b) Personal investigation of several UFO cases.
c) Respect and support of colleagues.
d) Technical expertise of some sort.
e) College degree or equivalent.

As for members of the initial directorate, after a lengthy exchange of correspondence with ufologists in many countries and with the sponsors in Argentina, the list of potential representatives has been reduced to the following names, corresponding to the designated areas of the world:

1. AFRICA — Ms. Cynthia Hind
2. NORTH AMERICA — Prof. David A. Haisell
3. CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN — Ing. Sebastian Robiou L.
4. SOUTH AMERICA — General Alfredo Moacyr de Mendonca Uchoa.
5. & 6. EUROPE (2) — Lic. V. J. Ballester Olmos; Mr. Hilary Evans
7. AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND — Mr. Paul Norman.
8. ASIA — Dr. K. C. Chou
9. U.S.S.R. — open

In addition, J. R. Rovere has been suggested for the position of Secretary General, as he is an excellent administrator; to this point he has carried the burden of organizing the initial stages of the association.

Most of the above-mentioned ufologists have been contacted by this writer or by Mr. Rovere, and have accepted the appointment. At the same time, news from Argentina indicated that there has been a refreshing change in the overall approach to the UFO phenomenon by the FAECE, emphasizing the importance of scientific and serious research. This new slant has been welcomed by ufologists in other parts of the world, like the U.S. and Spain, who take a warm interest in the ufological activities in Argentina; and it will indeed contribute significantly to the success of the WUA. In addition, for the next meeting, to be held in Pasadas, Argentina, in December, 1984, our friends are attempting to create enough interest to be able to secure the official sponsorship of the Argentinian government. As we know them to be very energetic and determined individuals, we feel confident that they will succeed, and we are looking forward to next December, when recognized ufologists from all over the world will have an unprecedented meeting. □

THE ITALIAN SCENE by J. Allen Hynek

A short visit to Rome and Turin recently gave me a fine opportunity to meet with several Italian ufologists and learn more about Italian ufology. I was astonished at the scope of the work being done in Italy, the organization and, above all, the relatively small volunteer staff that accomplishes so much. Subject to human error, here is my understanding of the ufological situation in Italy.

The major UFO investigative organization in Italy is the *Centro Ufologico Nazionale* (CUN). Founded in 1966 in Turin, it has since then engaged in a very active research and publication program. Its primary publication, "Notiziario UFO," now up to its 103rd issue, is presently a bimonthly magazine, although it has appeared more frequently. Between 1978 and 1980, it was a newsstand publication available all over Italy, with sales up to 15,000.

Other publications presently include: "Notizie CUN," a Secretariat newsletter; "Notiziario Archivo Stama," a press review; "Servizio Documentazione Estera," containing a selection of articles from foreign publications; and "Quaderni UFO," an internal bulletin edited by Gianfranco Neri, the CUN National Coordinator, in Bologna. In addition, some of the 30 local branches of CUN publish their own journals or bulletins, prominent among these being Rome's "Documenti UFO." The Turin branch has its own newsletter, "Uforama Piemonte," distributed locally. The Turin branch staff also constitute the editorial board of "Ufologia," which is the ufological supplement to Gianni Settimo's publication "Clypeus," the oldest current publication devoted to UFOs and related matters in Italy.

Edoardo Russo, who is based in Turin and acts as a "foreign relations officer" for CUN, wrote me after my return from Italy that CUN has a network of people working on "Project Regional Catalogues," a locally distributed index of sightings, local files, investigations, and press and educational activities. He also told me of another research project, "Progetto Italia 3," an ongoing, in-depth study of Italian close encounters of the third kind, with emphasis on the reinvestigation of recent cases (1977-), coordinated by Massimo Pigliucci in Rome. An updating of all CE-type cases, with special emphasis on physical trace cases, is being done by Maurizio Verga in Cermenate.

The President of CUN is the indefatigable Roberto Pinotti, of Florence, who, besides coordinating the overall activities of CUN, is also editor of "Notiziario UFO" and is the primary public relations person for the media and the military. The General Secretary of CUN is Gian Paolo Grassino, who is part of the Turin group.

Now, with all this activity going on, one would certainly think that an enormous organization must be involved. The great surprise to me was that the present membership of CUN is only about 300, of which 100 are "Members" and 200 are "Associates" who cannot represent CUN officially. To quote Mr. Russo directly, "This double level structure allows us to have a larger coworker/paying base and at the same time limits the number of persons who can speak for CUN."

This seems to me to be a good idea, as it tends to minimize the chances of less qualified persons speaking out as members. This is, parenthetically speaking, the basic idea behind WUA, the World Ufological Association: to have as members only those who have a good "UFO track record," so to speak, and who can properly represent the field of ufology to the world at large.

Finally, the Turin group is engaged in a computer-catalogue of UFO cases, with an estimated 10,000 now on file. The work of CUN should be an inspiration to all of us. My visit with Russo and Pinotti once again demonstrated to me their devotion to the application of scientific principles to the study of UFOs, as far as this is possible. I say "as far as this is possible" because I am reminded of those who ask to what extent strict scientific principles can be applied if we are dealing with a "games playing" situation rather than a normal situation in science (one dealing with passive objective reality — atoms and molecules on the microscopic level and dynamos and engines, for example, on the macroscopic level — which has no intrinsic intelligence and, therefore, can be treated completely scientifically and objectively). It may be another matter if "someone is playing games with us."

Russo makes another statement in his letter worthy of note: "The damned differences in language prevent us from having such work known abroad, but both Massimo Greco in Brescia (publishes an English language newsletter about Italian activities: 'UFO News-Flash') and I (abstracts for 'Notiziario UFO') are doing what we can."

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Argentina

(continued from page 11)

the documents retrieved under the Freedom of Information Act, and with reference to the craft supposedly captured by the U.S. military; "An Analysis of Uruguayan Cases during 1976-82" (William Artifoni), a statistical study revealing parallels of these cases to those in Argentina during the same period; "Humanoids in Barrancas" (Oscar Alemanno), a study of CE-3's" "CE-I, 2 and 3 Cases in Bolivia" (Jorge Aries Gonsalvez); "Report on the Case Platner" (Carlos del Frade and Ricardo Montalvan), referring to a CE-3 of recent vintage that occurred at Winifreda, La Pampa; "Impact Ufology" (Irene Granchi, CUFOS Eastern Brazil), relating some sightings which were promptly dismissed officially as weather balloons, as well as one CE-3 with genetic implications "a la Vilas Boas"; and "UFOs and the Underground World" (Jorge Maio), a fantastic narrative based on the legend of Atlantis, and others, speculating on their probable relation to the UFO Phenomenon.

Some foreign authors contributed by having their papers read by others, notably one by Dr. Roberto Pinotti, President of CUN (Centro Ufologico Nazionale, the major UFO organization in Italy), "UFO Investigation in Italy." Another paper read in absentia was one by James Hurtak, as usual, obscure and difficult to follow except by those who are very familiar with the work of this enigmatic person.

An entire day of the Congress was devoted to workshops in which the investigators had ample opportunity to discuss the UFO phenomenon and to exchange views and information.

FAECE and its president, Mr. Ficarotti, are to be congratulated for the revitalized approach to the subject and for the quality of the papers presented. This new spirit is sure to influence the development of the budding WORLD UFOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, helping to give it relevance and recognition as a serious organization among the world's UFO investigators.

The importance of high caliber congresses and conferences of this sort, occurring in many parts of the world, cannot be overemphasized. They certainly highlight the fact that UFOs and their study do not belong to any one country or organization; they are an antidote to thinking only of ufology in one's own country. □

Oberg and the "Null Hypothesis" of UFOs

Ed note: The following is a letter submitted to OMNI magazine in reply to an article by James Oberg in the May 1984 issue of OMNI. In this he presents "the null hypothesis" which, he says, "holds that we can account for decades of UFO sightings without resorting to extraordinary or supernatural explanations." If there were no "real" UFOs, he maintains that there would still be innumerable examples of "typical" UFO reports. "There would be an unsolved residue of 'unexplainable' cases... There would be Close Encounters of the First Kind, of the Second Kind, and of the Third Kind... There just wouldn't be any UFOs.

"Proof of this hypothesis lies in a simple 'thought experiment.' Imagine that all 'true UFOs' go away for a period of time. This leaves only the 90% or more of UFO reports caused by readily explainable misperceptions, pranks, and hoaxes." Oberg then states that not all of these would be solved as IFOs and that this "residue" would then constitute UFOs which, of course, would not really be UFOs at all. I believe the fallacy of this argument is illustrated below.

To the Editor of OMNI: May I comment on Mr. Oberg's reply to my article in the April issue of OMNI?

First, I do not hold that it is impossible for UFOs to be from distant parts of space; merely that the *simplistic* hypothesis that they are craft launched from some Cosmic Cape Canaveral is not tenable in terms of our present or foreseeable technology. Surely, if "they" know how to manipulate space and time in a manner unimaginable to us, or if they can travel in other dimensions, then the E.T. hypothesis could be entertained!

Next, Oberg's "gedanken experiment" is amusing but irrelevant. Let us substitute "prowlers" for the UFOs in his experiment, and instead of having "true UFOs" vanish for a period, let us have all "true prowlers" do so (perhaps to attend a prowlers International Convention in Patagonia). Following Oberg's reasoning; this leaves only Prowler Reports from nervous old ladies and misperceptions of noises from faulty plumbing, creaking floors, wind in the shutters, etc. Now not all of these would be solved by the police; there would always be a residue of unsolved UFO (pardon, Prowler) reports which some might hold were "true prowlers."

Now the true prowlers come back from their convention, but there still remains a residue of prowler reports the police are not able to solve. So what is the difference? One week, no prowlers, but a residue of unsolved prowler reports. Next week, prowlers, but again a residue of unsolved prowler reports. Thus the thought experiment says nothing as to whether true prowlers, or true UFOS exist.

Ah yes, you may say...but the police sometimes catch prowlers or find evidence of their having been there, perhaps footprints, etc. Aye, there's the rub! If the police operated on the principle that there were no true prowlers, and that *all* prowler reports were nonsense, they would blithely disregard all prowler calls and never bother to investigate. And no footprints would be found.

Now UFOs leave "footprints." That's what we mean by Close Encounters of the Second Kind, e.g. those which are reported to leave physical effects or other interactions with the immediate environment. Apparently Oberg is unaware of the extensive literature on this subject, the many studies of the so-called Physical Trace cases (e.g., Phillips, physical trace associated with UFO sightings or Rodeghier's monograph, "UFO Reports Involving Vehicle Interference" and both of which contain many hundreds of instances). One wonders how many cases Oberg has personally investigated by going out into the field with responsible witnesses to UFO events, interrogating each separately, and inquiring into their technical competence and integrity. But of course, why bother...reports of UFOs are just a lot of rubbish and all can be explained as misperceived Russian rockets, hoaxes, or hallucinations.

J. Allen Hynek
Director, Center for UFO Studies
Evanston, IL

Sooner or later there must be a truly international interchange of scientific information on Ufology, but the mechanism for such is by no means clear at this time. In any event, CUN and the Italian ufologists are to be congratulated for the excellent work they have done and are doing. □

UFO REPORTS INVOLVING VEHICLE INTERFERENCE: A Catalogue and Data Analysis, by Mark Rodeghier. (1981, 144 pages)

After summarizing 441 incidents in which UFOs were sighted and nearby vehicles (primarily but not exclusively autos) were affected in one way or another, Rodeghier discusses the characteristics of the phenomenon (or phenomena) and provides a detailed statistical treatment of the data, with chi-square analysis of selected characteristics. He finds three nexuses of characteristics; two of them to indicate the presence of a physical object, and the third a possible natural phenomenon.

$9.60 incl. p & h

PHYSICAL TRACES ASSOCIATED WITH UFO SIGHTINGS, by Ted Phillips (1975, 150 pages)

A catalogue of 561 summarized reports of physical traces found on ground, vegetation, cars, etc. after a UFO had been seen at that location. Another 154 listings are included of similar traces with no reported UFO as well as a list of brief references to similar events which had not been investigated by the time of publication. There are several photos and sketches of traces, also some preliminary laboratory analysis of the soil of the Delphos, Kansas sighting of Nov. 2, 1971.

$12.60 incl. p & h

A CATALOGUE OF 200 TYPE-1 UFO EVENTS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, Vincente-Juan Ballester-Olmos (1976, 77 pages)

This catalogue gives brief summaries of 200 landing or near landing UFO cases dating from 1914 to January, 1975, along with the source(s) of information and references to additional material, where available. First-hand information obtained directly from witnesses comprises 67% of the cases. Also included are photos and drawings of 18 separate cases, charts, illustrating the temporal and geographic distribution of cases, and copious references.

$5.60 incl. p & h

A HELICOPTER-UFO ENCOUNTER OVER OHIO, by Jennie Zeidman. (1979, 122 pages)

An investigation and analysis of the incident of Oct. 18, 1973 near Mansfield, Ohio in which four Army Reserve crew members watched a large metallic object come so close to their helicopter that they dived to avoid a collision! As the object hovered over them they noted strange effects on their instruments and their aircraft. Also included are interviews with a family on the ground in the same area who saw both a large unknown object and a helicopter in the air together at that same time.

$8.60 incl. p & h

CLOSE ENCOUNTER AT KELLY, AND OTHERS OF 1955, by Isabel Davis and Ted Bloecher. (1978, 196 pages)

A frightening experience endured over several hours by a Kentucky farm family and its subsequent investigation is the subject of the first half of this book. The somewhat similar encounters over the country that occurred during the same summer form the second part. Surprising indeed.

$11.60 incl. p & h

THE LUMBERTON REPORT — UFO ACTIVITY IN SOUTHERN NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 3-9, 1975, Jennie Zeidman (1976, 59 pages)

In this six-day period when at least 57 separate UFO events were reported over an area of approximately 5000 square miles by 48 police officers and an unknown number of private citizens, remarkably consistent descriptions were given of two apparently distinct phenomena. This report describes the immediate investigation conducted by two Center investigators, and the follow-up by the author on the spot. Maps, charts, sketches and photographs of the physical traces of one incident are included.

$7.10 incl. p & h

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Donor	$125.00	—	$125.00	Periodicals + 1 book
Patron	$250.00	—	$250.00	Periodicals + 2 books
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UFO Hotline Reports by Bob Gribble

The following is a flash report of incidents received at the National UFO Reporting Center, Seattle, Washington. All names of witnesses are on file at the center. Alternate monthly reports appear in the CUFOS *Associate Newsletter.*

April 10, 1984 — Night — Rhinelander, Wisconsin: While driving down a country road two witnesses observed a stationary cigar-shaped object about 75 yards from the roadway. The object had a row of lighted openings and several spokes protruding from the surface. Each spoke had a white light on the tip. While holding stationary at treetop level, the object pivoted 360 degrees and then stopped. After watching for four minutes, the motorists drove past the object and then on to home. They heard no sound.

April 13, 1984 — 10 PM — Gainesville, Florida: While boating on a local lake, two witnesses observed an oval-shaped object in a stationary position about 100 yards from their boat. Holding at an altitude of about 100 feet, the object shined a cone of bright white light onto the surface of the water. After about three-to-four minutes, the object moved out of sight behind some trees. No sound was heard.

April 19, 1984 — 8:05 PM — Llano, Texas: Five members of one family observed a "huge" dome-shaped object pass over their house at an estimated altitude of 200 feet. The object had red lights going around it and a jet aircraft appeared to be in pursuit. The mother said they could hear a loud humming sound coming from the object. At one time it was seen traveling across the sky at a high rate of speed.

May 5, 1984 — 2:55 AM — Piedmont, South Carolina: The witness heard a loud pulsating sound and looked out the window in time to see a large object come into view as it passed over his house. Described as being bigger than an Air Force C-5-A transport, the object was shaped like a football but somewhat flat on the top and bottom. The object appeared to be metallic and was observed for two minutes. A car on the roadway stopped and the driver stepped out and watched as the object moved out of sight. "All of the dogs in the neighborhood were howling; they were just going crazy." The object was at an estimated altitude of 750 feet.

May 6, 1984 — 10:30 PM — Williston, Florida: A 13-year-old boy was busy washing out dog pens when he heard a humming sound behind him. "The dogs ears stood up and they ran into the boxes and started whimpering and acting like they were going to tear down the dog boxes." Suddenly, the whole area turned red and when the boy looked up he observed a bright red circular object. It remained stationary overhead for about five seconds, then "shot across the field and stopped." The witness ran for the house to alert his mother and the object paced him to the house. When he and his mother came outdoors, the object moved back across the field, stopped, then vanished. At the spot where the object was overhead, the altitude was estimated to be 20 feet. They boy observed the object for three-to-four minutes and during that period he could hear the humming sound and feel heat. When the young man returned to the dog boxes, they would not let him into the penned area.

April 20, 1984 — 10:04 PM — Beaverton, Oregon: Four occupants of a car observed a "huge" bright yellow, pulsating object high in the sky. The driver stopped the car and, as the four watched, a small bright blue object came into view moving toward the yellow object at a high speed. The blue object moved up to the yellow object and started to maneuver around it when suddenly a "really fast red thing" shot out of the blue object and "blew the yellow thing in half." One part of the yellow object immediately disintegrated and the other half fell toward the ground and disintegrated. Then the group spotted another large yellow object and a small blue object in another part of the sky. The yellow object — moving from a stationary position — instantly moved across the sky at a high speed" and the little blue thing went right up after him and shot him." The yellow object fell from the sky "and went out." The blue object then went into a high speed vertical climb and vanished thru the cloud layer. The duration of the two events was about 20 minutes.

April 25, 1984 — 9:55 PM — Near Napa, California: While traveling on American Canyon Road three witnesses observed a triangular-like object which the driver described as being "huge, massive, at least the size of a football field." The object was stationary over the roadway at an estimated altitude of 100 feet. As the car passed under the object, the witness observed structural details. After being watched for about five minutes, the object moved out of sight following the Canyon Road. □

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